



AMERICAN PEOPLO PROLOPPICIAL SALAR DE COLORDA DE COLORD

two or more ingredients of

terated individual ingredients

compressed into a solid mass ver two pounds, and general-

oteins.

a plants, especially flax or cot-

ans of a bolting cloth as flour

removal of bone from accom-

evice or any combination thereutor and distinguishing it from

other than pellets, compressed orm and weighing less than two

r flowers and fruits of shrubs,

ing cream.

oduced in addition to the prin-

rom the pressing of seeds, meat, liquids.

igh temperature in the presence

'eed which has been processed, on in cans or similar containers. for feeding obtained in prepar-

flesh obtained from slaughtered ardiac muscles, but may include portion of skin, sinew, nerve, and flesh.

dues from animal tissues includis, and contents of the digestive Carriers. An edible material to which ingredients are added to facilitate uniform incorporation of the latter into feeds. The active particles are absorbed, impregnated or coated into or onto the edible material in such a way as to physically carry the active ingredient.

Chaff. (Part) Glumes, husks, or other seed covering together with other plant parts separated from seed in threshing or processing.

Charcoal. Dark-colored porous forms of carbon made from the organic parts of vegetable or animal substances, by their incomplete combustion.

Chipped, chipping. (Process) Cut or broken into fragments; also meaning prepared into small thin slices.

Chopped, chopping. (Process) Reduced in particle size by cutting with knives or other edged instruments.

Cleaned, cleaning. (Process) Removal of material by such methods as scalping, aspirating, magentic separation, or by any other method.

Cleanings. (Part) Chaff, weed seeds, dust, and other foreign matter removed from cereal grains.

Cobs with grain. (Part) The ears of maize without the husks, but consisting of the entire cobs and adhering grain.

Cobs with husks. (Part) Kernel-free fibrous inner portion of the ear of maize with enveloping leaves.

Commercial feed. As defined in the Uniform State Feed Bill, means all materials except whole seeds unmixed or physically altered entire unmixed seeds, when not adulterated within the meaning of Section 7(a), which are distributed for use as feed or for mixing in feed. Refer to Regulation 1 for list of exempt commodities.

Complete feed. A nutritionally adequate feed for animals other than man; by specific formula is compounded to be fed as the sole ration and is capable of maintaining life and/or promoting production without any additional substance being consumed except water.

Concentrate. A feed used with another to improve the nutritive balance of the total and intended to be further diluted and mixed to produce a supplement or a complete feed.

Condensed, condensing. (Process) Reduced to denser form by removal of moisture.

Conditioned, conditioning. (Process) Having achieved pre-determined moisture characteristics and/or temperature of ingredients or a mixture of ingredients prior to further processing.

Cooked, cooking. (Process) Heated in the presence of moisture to alter chemical and/or physical characteristics or to sterilize.

Cracked, cracking. (Process) Particle size reduced by a combined breaking and crushing action.

Cracklings. (Part) Residue after removal of fat from adipose tissue or skin of animals by dry heat.

Crimped, crimping. (Process) Rolled by use of corrugated rollers. It may curtail tempering or conditioning and cooling.

Crumbled, crumbling. (Process) Pellets reduced to granular form.